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President Harrison Says: MR. GEO. C. PEARSON:

Dear Sir-I am no musician myself, but my wife and daughter are, who they could not desire a better instrument. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Hon, John C. New Says:

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Dear Sir—The beautiful Hazelton Bros. Upright Plane which I recently purchased from you is giving entire satisfaction. It is much admired by all who see and hear it, because of its full rich tone and exquisite workman ship. My wife and daughter join me in thanking you for selecting for us L. T. MICHENER.

Charles Soehner, the Well-known Ex-Piano Dealer, Says:

Dear Sir-My father and myself were engaged in the piano trade for nearly thirty years, and during that time handled most all of the leading brands of pianos, such as Steinway. Hazelton, Chickering, Knabe and others, but none of them proved so entirely satisfactory in every respect as the Hazelton.

CHARLES SOEHNER.

The celebrated HAZELTON PIANOS have been before the public for nearly a half century, and are known everywhere as the leading Piano of the world. The following is a partial list of the well-known citizens of Indianapolis who have purchased and now have the HAZELTON PIANO in use:

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WILL S. KERLIN.

Special sale of Pianos and Organs at greatly reduced prices until Jan. 1. Very easy terms of payments.

## PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

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THE LAW-DEFYING MORMONS

Col. R. S. Robertson Tells of the Disloyal Teachings of the Polygamists.

A Revolutionary Spirit Fostered by the Church Leaders—Secret Marriages in the Endowment-House-Treasonable Oaths.

All Children Taught to Obey the Revelation in Regard to Plural Marriages.

Statement from President Woodruff, in Which the Present Investigation Is Denounced as a Political Agitation Scheme.

TEACHERS OF CRIME.

Views of Col. R. S. Robertson on the Practices of Mormons in Utah.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- "Utah's Mormons are as thoroughy equipped for military services as the average militiamen in the various States of the country," said Col. Robertson, of Indiana, a member of the Utah Commission, in conversation with your correspondent to-day. "From the very moment the church organization fell into the hands of Brigham Young, the revolutionary aspect was cultivated to the highest pitch. Every community of Mormons has its military company, and it may be said that the entire male portion of the church is versed in military tactics. They have their regular drills and armies and it Robertson, of Indiana, a member of the have their regular drills and armies, and it would only be necessary to light the camp-fires in the hills of Utah to bring out the men, women and children with their firearms and war-whoop, like the Modoes, Cheyennes, Sioux and other Indians who made life miserable for the early settlers in the far West."

"Do you think the Mormons would fight before they would relinquish their last hold upon the church?" was asked.

"Undoubtedly," replied Commissioner Robertson, "that has been their determination from the very day their church was established. Give Utah statehood and the Mormons will capture the organization, enact laws of their own, and run things with as high hand as they did in the middle portion of the present century. It is understood that in the event of a war, without intended to disrupt the church and break of the Indians would be resorted to, and they would fight as destructively and pertinaciously as ever did the Modocs in the lava beds of the Pacific."

"Is there as much bigamy among the Mormons as there was a quarter of a century

Mormons as there was aquarter of a century agos?

"Yes and no. There are as many plural large a percentage of Mormons who practice poligany as there was years ago. There is a strong segment which holds Mormons and bigany together, and yet there is a branch of the Mormon who join the gentiles in their waffare against bigany. The crime of bigany in Mormons monism and bigany in Mormons who join the gentiles in their waffare against bigany. The crime of bigany in Mormons monism and bigany in Mormons who join the gentiles in their waffare against bigany. The crime of bigany in Mormon pendent of the church against bigany. The crime of bigany in Mormons monism and the Mormon Church is maintained with polygamons habits as one of the same to-day as it ever was. In other words, you cannot eradicate one without affecting the other. Plural wives are being constantly taken by Mormons, and the marriages are solemized in the Endownent-house is perpetuated and occupied for its original purpose, the same to-day as it ever was. The only difference between the present and the past practices is that, whereas there was once publicity to the ceremonies, the greatest secrecy is now enjoined. Those who with most practices is that, whereas there was once publicity to the ceremonies, the greatest secrecy is now enjoined. Those who with constitution and practices is that, whereas there was once publicity to the ceremonies, the greatest secrecy is now enjoined. Those who with the constitution and the past practices is that, whereas there was once publicity to the ceremonies, the greatest secrecy is now enjoined. Those who with a determination to break the use of the church, and I do not make any such as being a constanting the proposal in all their the proceedings. You cannot consider the proposal in call their the proceedings. You cannot consider the process of the proceedings of the church and the past process an Congress, that the oath which the Mormon takes is incompatible with good citizenship. I cannot see how a man who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church can qualify as a federal officer. For instance, I cannot conceive the consistency of Congress in permitting Congressman Caine, who is one of the leading Mormons, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and occupy a seat in the lower house, or any other part of Congress. This oath that is administered to Mormons oath that is administered to Mormons pledges fealty as to the Mormon Church, the doctrines of which are against the federal form of government. We sometimes think that the iron-clad oath administered to a man entering Congress is particularly strong, and inclined to elicit the man's first impulses. It is nothing, compared to that administered by the Mormon Church. One swears to give his best thoughts, his services and religious patriotism to an institution which is sworn against all fundamental principles upon which our government is established. I have heard it suggested that Congress would enact a law which will disqualify from holding any political office a man who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church."

"Do you believe there is any danger of

oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church."

"Do you believe there is any danger of the Mormons capturing the control of the State organization of Idaho, in the event that Territory is admitted to statehood?"

"No, I do not," replied Commissioner Robertson. "The Constitution recently adopted by the convention of Idaho disqualifies all persons as voters and prohibits all from holding any office in the State who have pledged allegiance to any organization such as the Mormon Church. The church, however, is not mentioned in the Constitution, and there is no insinuation about religion or religious bodies; yet the ground is fully covered. In Utah the conditions are different. Instead of having one-fourth or one-fifth of the population Mormons, as in Idaho, about seven-eighths of the population are population Mormons. as in Idaho, about seven-eighths of the population are Mormons. Yes, I expect to see a large portion of the Mormon element in Idaho slough off into Utah in the event Idaho is admitted to statehood. We must first eradicate every element of Mormonism in Utah before it will be safe to admit the Territory to statehood. It would be impossible for the casual observer to distinguish anything of active Mormonism in Salt Lake City or elsewhere, but it exists there in a very vigorous form. The Mormons deny that polygamy is practiced now; but you must understand the Mormors are highly skilled in sophistry and casuistry. They capture understand the Mormors are highly skilled in sophistry and casuistry. They capture strangers, and especially men who have any influence with congressional legislation, the moment they enter the Territory, and every sign of Mormonism is covered, and not a word is spoken about it. They want to impress strangers with the idea that they are not such bad people after all, and are constantly prating about persecution and all that sort of thing. Why, at a recent trial in Sait Lake City Congressman Caine's son was placed upon the witness-stand, and as a punishment for telling the truth against the church, of which his father is a leader, he was banished. It was shown after young Caine testified

he ran the risk of being put to death or banished. The latter was his portion." "Will there be further legislation at the hands of this Congress to obliterate polyg-

"Will there be further legislation at the hands of this Congress to obliterate polygamy?"

"It is my impression that there will be some further legislation. The gentiles will petition Congress to establish a legislative commission, to sit like a Legislature, and enact laws intended to extinguish the crime. I presume they anticipate a legislative body consisting of twenty-five or thirty men appointed from outside the Territory by the President. I do not, however, think that is the best plan. It is an acknowledgement that the federal government has been driven to the extremity of specific legislation—the establishment of a commission for the purpose of treating against a local crime. More specific general laws rigidly enforced will meet the end. I think there should be a disfranchisement of those who swear allegiance to this organization which has made Utah infamous in history; that the Mormons should not be permitted to send representatives here to Congress, to stand on the floor of the House and defend the crimes of their people, and protest against further legislation. If Congress would only enact a law similar to that proposed in the Idaho Constitution, a long step towards the eradication of polygamy would be taken."

PERRY S. HEATH.

Children Taught to Believe in Polygamy.

Children Taught to Believe in Polygamy. SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 13 .- The investigation in regard to the Endowment-house oaths and teachings of the Mormon Church was resumed in the District Court this morning. Further evidence was adduced in regard to the ovation tendered by the cision of the Supreme Court of the United States. All pupils were taught to obey the revelation of celestial marriage. The wit-ness thought about one in thirty of his friends were polygamists, He believed the president of the church was divinely called and would obey him.

At the evening session the prosecution introduced a judgment recently tendered by the Bishops' court, of the Fourth ward of this city, in a civil case between two Mormons, involving several hundred dollars. The case will closed on Monday morning, when arguments will be made.

### DENIED BY MORMONS.

What the President of the Church Says About the Practices of His Followers. CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-In response to a telegram from the Associated Press, asking for his statement concerning the investigation now in progress in Salt Lake City, Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon Church, sends the following dispatch, dated to-day, from his home in Salt Lake City:

"This is the periodical anti-Mormon sensation which we are accustomed to expect in November. Congress meets in December, and it is presumed that the usual efforts will be made to secure legislation against the Mormons. Of course this cannot be accomplished unless the public mind is prepared for it. In addition to this I might explain that we are on the eve of an important municipal election here, in which the anti-Mormon party, by preventing the naturalization of Mormons and in other improper ways, hope to be successful. I can truthfully say that there is absolutely nothing in the Mormon religion that is not consistent with the most patriotic devotion to the government of the United States government and their appointees. True, the Mormons are to a considerable degree united in their political affairs.

This is largely due to their being constantly and vindictively assailed by a small minority in Utah, who have sought to wrest the control of public affairs from the hands of the majority. They have thus been of the majority. They have thus been driven together by a common interest, and compelled to distinguish their friends from

driven together by a common interest, and compelled to distinguish their friends from their enemies.

"A good deal is being made of a form of prayer based upon two verses of the sixth chapter of the Revelations of St. John, as contained in the New Testament. It relates to praying that God might avenge the blood of the prophets. An attempt has, I see, been made to connect this with avenging the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith, and to have reference to this Nation. It can have ne such application, as the endowments were given long before the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith, and have not been changed. This Nation or government has never been charged by the Mormon peopeople with the assassination of Joseph and Hiram Smith, as it is well known the murder was the act of a local mob disguised.

"Concerning the cry about blood atonement-well, there is this: The foundation of our religious faith is belief in the atoning blood of Christ, through which the resurrection will be brought about. We believe in the Scripture doctrine, 'Who so sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed,' but we also believe that all executions for murder should be under the law of the land and by its officers only.

"Statements made by two or three apostate Mormon witnesses to the effect that the endowment ceremonies involved the death penalty upon those who leave the church and disobey the priesthood are simply untrue. There is no accounting for the bitterness and untruthfulness of some men who have been connected with an organization, especially a religious ore, and have turned against it. The Catholic and other churches have had much to contend with in that line. The Mormons on the stand decline to disclose the formula of the endowments because secret religious rites and ceremonies are the property of the individual citizen and do not belong to the State. You might as well ask why a Mason, if he were placed on the witness-stand, should refuse to reveal the rights and signs of that order. I myself am a master Mason and have been infor

effect.

"The cause of the present agitation is purely political. There are two local par-It was shown after young Caine testified that the boy's father, before he was placed upon the witness-stand, demanded of him in his own house to know what he intended to testify to, and the boy replied that he would testify according to his knowledge and conscience, when he was called upon. He would give no indication of what he knew beforehand. The father intimated that it was a very grave matter to give evidence against a member of the church. The boy knew what was meant. He knew that

FOOT-BALL AND BASE-BALL

State University and DePauw Elevens Fight a Drawn Battle at Greencastle.

Each Side Gained 6 Points-Harvard Falls an Easy Victim to Yale by a Score of 6 to 0-Purdue Defeats Wabash by 18 to 4.

Captain Glasscock Gives His Reasons for Not Signing with the Brotherhood.

Hines to Be Secured for Indianapolis-Ward Spends an Unprofitable Day Among Hoosier Players-Men Who Have Signed.

FOOT-BALL CONTESTS.

DePauw and State University Elevens Play an Exciting Tie Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 23 .- The De-Panw and State University elevens played an unusually exciting game of foot-ball here to-day. The teams were, evenly matched, though playing different styles of game and displaying strength in different particulars. DePauw's rush-line outplayed the State University's because of greater weight and steadier work. On the other hand the kicking and running of the State University quite offset his sa perior ush-

The teams in their positions were as follower

lows:	Positions.	State Uuniversity.
Botkin	Center	State University
Littleton	Right guar	dJenkins
E. Mintone	Left guard	Gifford
Moore	Right tack!	eMurphy
Ortman	Left tackl	e Martin
C. Mintone	Right ene	dBolan
Rudy	Left end	1Moore
Ruffner (c)	Quarter b	ackPost
Walker	Right ha	If Yakey
Minor	Left hal	fHiggins
Houts	Back.	Beard
Walker	Substitut	eCapron eGriffith
Ritter	Substitut	eGrimth

The State University, winning the toss, took the goal and consequently played during the first half with a helpful wind. Within ten minutes the DePauwrushers by quick, steady work forced Beard to make a safety. Score: D. P., 2; S. U., 0. From this point throughout the first half DePauw played a loose, "rattled" game. In fifteen minutes the State University had forced the ball into DePauw's half and, Beard punting over the goal-line, Gifford was carelessly allowed to make a touch-down. Moore kicked a pretty goal. Score: D. P., 2; S. U., 6.

Moore kicked a pretty goal. Score: D. P., 2; S. U., 6.

In the second half DePauwrecovered herself, and, aided somewhat by distances given for State University's foul play, soon had a touchdown by Minor. He failed, however, to kick a goal from a hard angle, and thus, as the event proved, lost DePauw's last chance of winning. The score now stood six each, and neither side being able before time was called to make a point, the game resulted in a tie.

point, the game resulted in a tie.

The feature of the game was Beard's remarkable punting. It is not excelled anywhere. Mr. Evans Wootlen, of Indianapolis, acted as referee, and Mr. Frank Howe

from the start was something of a revelation to the spectators. But it was evident that the two teams were very evenly matched when the end of the first twenty minutes found them still struggling in Yale's ground, not far from the center. The work of the next ten minutes was a succession of long punts and fierce but short rushes, the chief incident being the disqualification of Hanson for slugging. Ferris was put on in his place. Stickney and Newell were also disqualified in the course of the game, their places being taken by Blanchard and Heyworth. The event of the first half was the fine run by Wurtemburg to within a few yards of the Harvard line, and the resulting touchdown and goal by McClung, which were the only points scored on either side during the game. Then the Yale side of the grounds was heard from, and the boys in blue sang and cheered all through the ten minutes intermission, which immediately tion to the spectators. But it was evident

blue sang and cheered all through the ten minutes intermission, which immediately followed the touch-down.

The second half ushered in a very different style of play. Yale had the floor, and she began to crowd Harvard further and the began to crowd Harvard further and the began to crowd Harvard further and the on Harvard ground, and only once was the bine put upon its defense. The agony was intense all the way through, for Yale was now playing a phenomenal game, and the wonderful rushing of Gill, Stagg, McClung and Wurtemburg was making itself felt, and the superior tackling of the Yale men was beginning to count in earnest. In team play, and falling on the ball they were also superior, but the half-back play of Saxe and the fine punting of B. Trafford helped to even things up. The great contest of the half, however, came at the end, when McClung made a final rush of thirty yards, and took the ball so near the line that another touch-down was probable, that another touch-down was probable, when time was called. The score was 6 to 0. Porter, of the Harvard class of 1888, was referee, and Pease, of Princeton, umpire. The teams were made up as follows: Yale-Rushers, Hartwell, Rhodes, Newell, Hanson, Heffelinger, Gill and Stagg; quarter-back, Wurtemburg; half-backs, B. Morrison and McClung; full-back, McBride.

Harvard-Rushers, Cumnock, Upton, Cranston, Tilton, P. Trafford, Stickney and Hutchinston, courtenback, Deeper, half-backs, Lee and

son; quarter-back, Dean; half-backs, Lee and Saxe; full-back, B. Trafford.

Purdue, 18; Wabash, 4.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 23 .- A very close and interesting game of foot-ball was played to-day on the Wabash College campus between the elevens of Purdue and Wabash. When the men came on the field it was apparent that Purdue had the advantage in the size of their rushers, but Wabash hoped to make up in science what they lacked in weight. Time was called at 2:15 and Wabash, by good passing and kicking, scored a touch-down in twenty minutes, but failed to kick a goal. The ball vacillated from one end of the field to the other during the remainder of the first half, Purdue depending on her rushers, and Wabash on her skill in tricks and punting. Neither side scored during the remainder of the half, although the heavy work of Purdue began to visibly show its effect on the Wabash men. Score at the end of first half, Wabash, 4; Purdue, 0.

Purdue pursued the same tactics in the second half, and scored their first touchdown and goal in just five minutes. About the middle of the second half Martin, quarter-back and captain of Wabash, and also